

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

VOLUME V.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 225.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES

Published every Wednesday evening, by
JOHN W. BARNES.

Office on Washington street, 3d door below the
Washington House, second story.

TERMS.—Payment in Advance.
Taken at the office, or forwarded by mail, — \$1.00
Delivered by the carrier in the village, — 1.50
One shilling in addition to the above will be
charged for every three months that payment is
delayed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

Terms of Advertising.

One square (12 lines or less), first insertion fifty
cents; twenty-five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion. Legal advertisements at the rates prescribed
by law. Yearly or monthly advertisements as
follows:

1 square 1 month, \$1.00	1 square 1 year, \$5.00
1 " 3 " 2.00	1 column 1 " 30.00
1 " 6 " 3.00	1 " 1 " 20.00

Business Cards, \$3.00 per annum.

Advertisements unaccompanied with written or
verbal directions, will be published until ordered
out, and charged for. When a postponement is
added to an advertisement, the whole will be
charged the same as for the first insertion.

Letters relating to business, to receive at-
tention, must be addressed to the publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1856

**Ottawa Iron Works, Ottawa Point, Ot-
tawa County, Mich.**

FERRY & CHANDLER. Manufacturers of
Stationary and Marine, high or low pressure
Engines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass Castings.
Post Office address, Grand Haven, Mich.

Wm M. Ferry, Jr., M. T. E. Chandler.

TIMOTHY FLETCHER. County Clerk and
Register of Deeds, for Ottawa County. Grand
Haven, Mich.

WILLIAM HATHAWAY, Jr., Judge of Pro-
bate for Ottawa Co. P. O. address, Crocker,
Ottawa Co., Mich.

GEORGE PARKS. Treasurer of Ottawa Co.,
and Justice of the Peace.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney at Law, and Solicit-
or in Chancery; also agent for obtaining Bounty
Lands, and collecting claims against the United
States, in connection with a General Agency
at Washington. Office third door, below the
Washington House.

CROSVENOR REED, Attorney and Counsel-
or at Law. All business entrusted to me will be
promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Resi-
dence, Charleston Landing, Ottawa Co., Mich.

ROBERT H. WILBER, Notary Public, Coun-
ty Clerk's Office, Grand Haven, Mich.

New Wholesale and Retail Bookstore,
Hathaway Buildings, Monroe st., Grand Rapids.

ALL articles in the Book and Stationery line,
Paper Hangings, etc., supplied on the most reason-
able terms.
J. T. HUNN, Jr.

Dentistry.

DR. L. A. ROGERS, Surgeon Dentist, Office
in Dr. Shepard's New Block, Monroe st., Grand
Rapids, Mich., where he may be found during
business hours.

FERRY & WALLACE, Dealers in Fancy
Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware
and Groceries. Water st., Grand Haven, Mich.

Thos. W. Ferry, Noah H. Ferry.

FERRY & CO., Manufacturers of Lumber, and
Dealers in all kinds of Merchandise, Provision,
Shingle-Bolts, and Shingles. White Lake, Oc-
cena Co., Mich.

FOSTER & PARRY, Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Hard and Hollow-Ware, Iron, and
Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, foot
of Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STONE & CHUBB, Manufacturers of Plows,
Cultivators, and Grain Cradles, and dealers in
all kinds of Agricultural Implements, and Ma-
chines. Agricultural Warehouse, Canal street,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

R. J. COLLINS, Physician and Surgeon, Mill
Point, Ottawa Co., Mich. Rooms at L. M. S.
Smith's Drug Store.

STEPHEN MONROE, Physician and Sur-
geon. Office over J. T. Davis' Tailor Shop—
Washington street.

FERRY & SONS, Forwarding and Commis-
sion Merchants. Central Dock, Grand Haven,
Mich.

JOHN T. DAVIS, Merchant Tailor. Shop on
Washington street, second door west of H. Grif-
fin's store.

HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Storage, Forward-
ing and Commission Merchants; general dealers
in all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, Grain and
Provisions; manufacturers and dealers whole-
sale and retail in all kinds of lumber. Mill
Point, Mich.

C. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groce-
ries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and
Shoes, &c. Muskegon, Mich.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, By Henry Pennoyer.
The proprietor has the past spring newly
fitted and partly re-furnished this House, and
feels confident visitors will find the House to
compare favorably with the best in the State.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Commission Merchant and
General Agent, Dealer in Salt, Flour, Dry and
Green Fruits, Provisions, Family Groceries,
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., at his old
stand opposite the Washington House, Grand
Haven, Michigan.

A. B. BIDWELL & SON, Confectionery and
Bakery, Grand Rapids, Mich. C. B. Albee agent
for Grand Haven and vicinity.

CORN SHELTERS, Various Kinds, at
S. & C's. Ag'l. Warehouse.

PORTABLE HAY PRESSES (Vertical and Hor-
izontal) for sale at
S. & C's. Ag'l. Warehouse.

STRAW, Hay and Cornstalk Cutters at
S. & C's. Ag'l. Warehouse.

TIME!!

CLOCKS of all kinds, for sale cheap by
H. C. & W.

PAINTS—100 Kegs Pure Buffalo, No. 1 White
Lead, in oil, dry White and Red Lead, and
permanent Paris Green, in oil, at
GRIFFIN'S Drugstore.

DANGEROUS PASSING THIS WAY.

As I started for a walk one cold morning
last winter, after a heavy snow-storm, and as
usual turned in the direction towards the
Common, I observed handbills posted upon
trees in various parts of it with the above
words in large capital letters. I hesitated,
wondering "what lion was in the way," in a
place usually so secure from danger, I look-
ed in this direction and in that before I ven-
tured through the palling, as I had deter-
mined to try the newly trodden foot path, as
a short cut to the house of a friend.

I saw nothing; the sun was shining in its
full glory the unbroken sheet of snow spark-
led like myriads of diamonds. There were
no heedless coasters to trip up my heels—
no—they were all safely housed in school,
that was a blessing. No avalanches to threat-
en my head, no—with only the blue canopy
of heaven above me, no danger there—what
could it be? I looked around to see if any
bold travelers had braved the danger, what
ever it was. I saw men and women tread-
ing the toilsome paths with apparent safety.

Why could not I? But there must be a
reason for this caution. Why should the
city authorities take all this trouble without
a cause? Because I could not see the dan-
ger, should I rush boldly on without heeding
the caution of those who speak with author-
ity? If so, I must do it "at my own risk"—
according to the handbill. No—I was
too old for that. I will take the shoveled
path round the common, if it does lengthen
my walk, for I know there is safety in that,
and I shall have time to think out this mys-
terious business, so with my "staff in hand I
traveled on." Before I had gone far, how-
ever, common sense came to my rescue, and
my mind being settled on that point, I be-
gan to think over the striking words that so
often met my eye.

Dangerous passing this way. Yes, young
man, thought I, as a youth with vigorous
form, and elastic step went by me, many dan-
gers beset your path more formidable than
you will meet on Boston Common. Do you
heed the caution? No. The experience of
others is of no use to you. You are strong
and bold. You are not afraid. But re-
member, when you dash into this pleasure,
and that excitement, reckless of consequen-
ces, that you do it, at your own risk.

Dangerous passing this way. my fair
friend, gayety and dissipation, the "pumps
and vanities" of the world meet you at every
corner. Do you see the danger? No. The
sun shines brightly—the skies are without a
cloud, pleasure lures you on—gay compan-
ions are ahead of you. Now and then one
falls by the way, to be sure—but that's of
course. It will not be your fate—oh no!
health, wealth and beauty are yours—every-
thing to make you courageous, but beware,
that path is not the "narrow way,"
where wisdom points, and you take it at your
own risk.

Dangerous passing this way—boys!
Did you hear that oath? That obscene word?
Did you see that over-reaching game of mar-
bles played by those schoolmates of yours?
Were you asked to join? Did you see the
storm of anger, and the fight? Ah! my
little friends, I tremble for you. There is a
right way. Take heed to the handbill—that
speaks in capital letters, so plain that "he
who runs may read." "This is the way,
walk ye in it." Turn not from this sure
guide, if you do, it is at your own risk!

A. H. [Youths Companion.

"BE DILIGENT IN BUSINESS"

Franklin has somewhere said he owed a
considerable share of his success in life to
the impression made upon him while yet a
boy at home; by a passage in the Book of
Kings that those who were "diligent in busi-
ness" should stand in the presence of princes.
It is well known that few men were more in-
dustrious. It is equally well known that,
while he began his career as a poor boy, he
lived to be an honored Ambassador at the
Court of the proudest monarch in christen-
dom. He was an example, therefore, of the
literal fulfillment of the text.

But he was not the only man who realized
its truth. We doubt indeed if any man ever
succeeded in life who was not diligent in
business. The supposed instances to the
contrary, so often popularly quoted, invari-
ably prove fallacious when rigidly examined.
Curran the great Irish orator, was said to
have had eloquence native born; but, on the
contrary, he has left it on record that he took
the greatest pains to perfect his elocution, his
gestures, and his knowledge of law. Burke
the British Cicero built up the edifice of his
fame by slow persevering, laborious effort.—
The late Stephen Girard amassed his collos-
sal fortune by assiduous attention to business.
Clay, Webster and Calhoun all worked hard.
And Napoleon the First, who was a born
genius if ever man was, achieved most of
what he did by unceasing labor, often dic-
tating to several secretaries at once, and al-
ways tiring out every body about him.

If these great men achieved distinction
only by their diligence in business, or even
if this, as no one can deny, was the princi-
ple cause of their success, how can those of

inferior abilities expect to prosper unless they
follow the same example? He who neglects
his business will soon find his business neg-
lecting him. Ability without industry will
not do. Men who think to succeed by do-
ing half a day's work must sooner or later go
the wall. There is but one way to rise; it
is to be diligent, always diligent. The
merchant who leaves his store to take a "so-
cial drink," the mechanic who stops work to
have a "blue Monday," the professional man
who goes off on parties of pleasure and miss-
es the chances of clients or patients, calling
all these either fail entirely in life at last,
as is the case in nine examples out of ten,
or fall short of that complete suc-
cess which they otherwise might have
obtained. The old fable of the tortoise,
who beat the hare to the goal because the lat-
ter stopped so often, is realized every day
and every hour of life. The old adage,
"slow but sure," is verified continually by
experience. Even genius itself has been said
by no less a thinker than Sir James Mackin-
tosh to be only another name for industry.—
Go and ask of the scores of beggared old
men, who, once prosperous, now eat the bread
of dependence, ask what it was that ruined
them, and they will answer, if honest, be-
cause we are not diligent.

It is young men just starting out in life
who should especially lay this truth to heart.
They must not foolishly suppose, because
they see their rich employers dining in fine
houses, dressing extravagantly, doing little
hard work, or lavishing time or money in
other ways, that they also may do the same.
If their superiors had not been diligent in
early life they would never have earned the
means to live luxuriously. A clerk is not
the head of a firm or an apprentice a master
mechanic. By "diligence in business," thou-
sands of poor lads have risen to opulence,
and come at last to have all the leisure
they desired; but tens of thousands, who
could not wait to enjoy life till they had won
the right to it by diligence in business, have
gone hopelessly down in the full meridian of
existence, like the crew of a leaky ship sink-
ing in sight of harbor, because they ate and
drank and made merry when they should
have been working at the pumps. [Ledger.

A FRESH CUD FOR OLD CHEWERS.—Mr.
Fowler estimated the annual consumption of
tobacco in the United States in 1835, to be
52,500,000, including cigars; the value of
which would be \$10,000,000. The time con-
sumed in using it—saying nothing of the
loss of time by sickness consequent upon it
he supposes to be worth \$12,500,000. The
paper tax occasioned is placed at \$3,000,-
000. Here is a total of \$25,500,000, a year.

As the population of the country has been
increased since that time from 15 to 20 mil-
lions, and as the practice has not abated, but
probably increased, we may set down the
amount squandered in 1855, at \$42,000,000.
This would seem like "paying too much for
the whistle."

It would be regarded as bad economy in
our Congress and President, should they ap-
propriate an annual fund of \$42,000,000 to
some project, when there was not the most
distant prospect of any return, or any ben-
efit or advantage to be gained by such an ex-
penditure. The sovereign people, in such a
case, would regard their Congress and Presi-
dent as justly impeachable.

The sums spent for tobacco annually, di-
rectly and indirectly, as above shown, would
in three years build a railroad, and furnish it
with locomotives and cars, from the Atlantic
to the Pacific oceans, supposing the distance
to be 4,000 miles, and the average cost per
mile to be \$30,000. It would turn out 200,-
000 young men every five years with a col-
legiate education. It would pay annually
the tuition fees of 4,000,000 of our children.
It would very nearly defray the annual ex-
penses of our national government. It would
construct 415 miles of canal annually, at the
cost of \$100,000 per mile. It would build
8,500 houses annually, at a cost of \$5,000
each, or 45,500, at a cost of \$1,000 each.

Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

PLEASE EVERYBODY.—An individual
who pleases everybody is not a fair represen-
tation of humanity; and we should seriously
object to him as such. This ready "yes,
yes" so frequently in the mouth of some is a
weak mark—or rather a mark of weakness.
They must cross themselves sometimes,
and then make an extra effort to get straight
again. The safer way is to sit down and
make a sober calculation that in traveling
honestly through life we must necessarily go
contrary to some others, and perhaps incur
their displeasure. But this must never call
us away from our duty for one single moment
—for if we stop to ask everybody's advice
before we make a move, our work of life will
be poorly performed. The Apostle speaks
unfavorably of these "men-pleasers"; and we
are much in favor of his views. Give us a
man who is not afraid to act himself—to
think his own thoughts, and speak them.—
We would give more for such an one than for
a thousand of these mere creatures of other's
opinions, who have to look around them, and
find out how others think before they can
take a single step! The Lord pity them.

SHARPE'S RIFLES.—This recently invented
weapon, if it possesses one half of the pow-
er and capacity claimed for it by its prop-
rietor, is destined soon to supersede every other
weapon for warlike purposes now in existence.
The small carbine now in use by the United
States mounted men, throws a ball with dead-
ly accuracy one-quarter of a mile, and can be
fired ten times per minute. It is not com-
plicated in structure, is easily cleaned and
suffers no injury from wet weather.

Mr. Sharpe is now preparing models for
four new species of his weapon, viz: A
small pocket pistol calculated to throw a min-
nie ball one hundred yards; a cavalry pistol,
with range of five hundred yards; a rifle suit-
able for footmen with a range of one mile;
and a large gun to throw a two ounce ball,
or a small shell, one mile and a half, or as far
as a man or horse can be seen to advantage.
With this latter weapon Mr. S. declares he
can set on fire a house or a ship at a distance
of nearly two miles, and prevent the use of
field artillery by killing the horses before the
guns are brought within good range.

This rifle in the hands of a good marks-
man, is equal to ten muskets, bayonets and
all, for, place a man six rods distance with a
musket and bayonet, and before he can bring
the bayonet into use, the rifle can be loaded
and discharged ten times. They carry balls
with great precision and force. Mr. Sharpe
intends these rifles to become a national weap-
on, and should Congress, by using a little lib-
erality purchase the patent, the country
would be possessed of a means of warfare un-
equaled in the world.

RECIPES.—Many of our married lady read-
ers are not aware how a good husband ought
to be cooked so as to make a good dish of
him. We have lately seen a recipe in an
English paper, contributed by one "Mary,"
which points out the "modus operandi" of
preparing and cooking husbands. "Mary"
states that a good many husbands are spoiled
in cooking. Some women go about it as if
their lords were bladders, and blow them up.
Others keep them constantly in hot water,
while others again freeze them by conjugal
coldness. Some smother them in the hottest
beds of contention and variance, and some
keep them in pickle all their lives. These
women always serve them up in sauce. Now
it cannot be supposed that husbands will be
tender and good, managed in this way, but
they are, on the contrary, quite delicious when
preserved "Mary" points out her manner
thus: "Get a large jar, called the jar of
cheerfulness (which, bye the bye, all good
wives have at hand). Being placed in it,
set near the fire of conjugal love, let the
fire be pretty hot, but especially let it be
clear. Above all, let the heart be regular
and constant. Cover him over with quan-
tities of affection, kindness and subjections.—
Keep plenty of these things by you, and be
very attentive to supply the place of any that
may waste by evaporation, or any other cause.
Garnish with modest becoming familiarity,
and innocent pleasantry, and if you add kiss-
es or other confectionaries, accompany them
with a sufficient secrecy; and it would not
be amiss to add a little prudence and moder-
ation."

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT IN GERMANY.—A
correspondent of the N. Y. Sun gives an
interesting account of the manner in which
Railways are managed in Germany:
"Every railroad company is bound by law
to have a double track on their lines, and no
person is allowed to walk on the railroad track
at any time day or night, under penalty of
the law. A barrier consisting of two strong
plank is placed along side of the tracks to
keep off animals. Every fifteen or twenty
miles along the road, there is a station for a
guard of watchmen, who lives in a little hut
beside the road, and whose business it is to
be at his post, with a red flag in his hand,
at the approach of every train; and before a
train is due, to patrol his beat to see that all
is safe, and to remove all obstacles which are
sometimes put upon the track by miscreants.
In the case of danger, the guard hoists on a
telegraph, so called, which stands near each
guard house, a red painted "casat" which
can be seen by the engineer a great distance;
but if everything is right, the two wooden
arms of the telegraph are stretched in the air.
During the night, instead of the casat, a
lantern with a red light placed in the air as a
warning of danger; and common one if all is
in a safe condition. At every crossing, there
is a gate which is locked up as soon as a train
is due, and any one either on horseback or in
a carriage, who desires to cross, must wait
until the train has passed."

People who suppose that a good prayer is
preferred to a good act, doubtless imagine
that God has more hearing than eyesight.
The end, we fear, will show that they reason-
ed from false premises. The poor are often
prayed for than helped. The reason is, we
believe, that breath is cheaper than bullion.

An exchange says of a lady. "She was
beautiful—dark brown hair; black liquid eyes
mouth of tempting beauty; lips like roses,
and teeth like pearls set in amber; form like
a queen, and step like a fairy—but she had
dirty feet." How did the rascal know?

ASTONISHING DISCOVERY.—The Philadel-
phia City Items relates a wonderful discovery,
if true in the Daguerreotype art, by Mr. B.
C. Clark, of that city. Mr. Clark claims that
he has discovered a process by which he is
enabled to take an accurate portrait of dag-
uerreotype of the lungs of living persons.
It is a well known fact that a view of the in-
terior of an ordinary bottle may be accurate-
ly obtained, therefore, why not by a some-
what similar method mirrors be so arranged as
to obtain by reflection a view of the lungs.
By this discovery it is claimed that the regu-
lar physicians be given possession of a true
knowledge of the state of the lungs, wheth-
er healthy or otherwise, and thus avoid, as
heretofore, prescribing wrongly, or blindly
treating for a disease which does not exist.

ORNAMENTAL JUDGES.—Our Vermont and
New Hampshire friends will take the sense
of this: "Q. was elected 'side Judge' in
one of the county courts of Vermont. He
was not very well versed in 'legal lore,' so
he called on a friend of his, who had served
as a side judge, to make some inquiries con-
cerning the duties of the office. To his in-
terrogatories the reply was: 'Sir, I have fill-
ed this important and honorable office several
years, but have never been consulted with
regard to but one question. On the last day
of the spring term, 184—, the Judge, after
listening to three or four windy pleas of an
hour's length, each, turned to me and whis-
pered: 'C., isn't this bench made of hard
wood?' and I told him I rather thought it
was."

GO-BETWEENS.—There is perhaps not a
more odious character in the world, than that
of go-betweens—by which I mean that crea-
ture who carries to the ears of one neighbor
every injurious observation that happens to
drop from the mouth of another. Such a
person is the slanderer's herald, and is alto-
gether more odious than the slanderer him-
self. By his vile officiousness, he makes that
poison effective, which else were inert; for
three-fourths of the slanders in the world
would never injure their object, except by the
malice of go-betweens, who, under the mask
of a double friendship, act the part of double
traitor.

Of the late improvements in the manufac-
ture of telescopes, a most interesting account
has just been given by Sir David Brewster,
including a description of the gigantic tele-
scope of the Earle of Rosse, the size of which
may be understood by the fact that the area
of the surface of the speculum in Newton's
best telescope was 586 square inches, that of
Hadley, 25; of Lassels, 575; of Herschell,
2305; and of Rosse, 5184.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers
of the American Bible Society, held in New
York, on the 5th inst., ten new auxiliary so-
cieties were recognized—one in each of the
States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Georgia and Ten-
nessee; and two in each of the States of
Arkansas, Texas, and Illinois. \$2,000 was
granted for China, \$1,000 for Siam, and \$1,-
000 for Germany.

A NICE DISTINCTION.—On board the
Cunard steamers the Church service is read
every Sunday morning. The muster roll of
the crew is called over and they attend to
service. A gentleman one day said to one of
the sailors.
"Are you obliged to attend public wor-
ship?"
"Not exactly obliged, sir," replied Jack,
but we should loose our grog if we didn't."

At Preston, England, a chimney has just
been completed at the work of Messrs. John
Hawking & Low, which is 258 feet in height;
its width at the foundation, 34 feet; the
weight of the stone cap is thirty-one tons,
and 440,000 bricks have been used in build-
ing it.

In court yesterday, an attorney had occa-
sion to speak of the delay of some individ-
ual in taking steps to secure a claim, and he
characterized it as "the last hair on the tail
of procrastination." The smile which follow-
ed this announcement was generally percepti-
ble, and in some instances audible.

At Philadelphia, on the morning of the
20th, a young man by the name of Crowley,
insane through spiritualism, attempted to kill
his mother with a hatchet, striking her on
the head with it while she was lying in bed.
The wound was not very serious, and the ma-
riac was locked up.

A resolution has passed both branches of
the General Assembly of Florida, authoriz-
ing the inhabitants of West Florida to vote
upon the proposition of seceding from the
State, and uniting themselves with the State
of Alabama.

Mr. Carnack, a mail contractor, between
New Orleans and San Francisco, is now at
Washington with the object of inducing
Congress to pass a bill granting a bounty to
all persons who may save life from wrecks on
our coasts.

What is ours, even to life, is hers we love;
but the secrets of our friends, imparted in
confidence, are not ours.